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STANDING
COMMITTEE ON
LAW AND NATIONAL
SECURITY

INTELLIGENCE R

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Morris I. Leibman, Chairman

Standing Committee News

Morris I. Leibman, Chairman of the Standing Committee, is back in Chicago following his long illness. He expresses deep gratitude to all who sent their prayers and encouragement over the past months.

Congressional Activities Affecting Intelligence

The Senate and House Intelligence Committees spent most of the month of March in executive session. Congressman Edwards (D-Cal.) introduced H.R. 2589 on March 18 to amend 18 USC to prohibit certain disclosures relating to intelligence personnel; the bill was referred jointly to the House Intelligence and Judiciary Committees.

On April 7 and 8, the House Intelligence Committee held hearings on H.R. 4, the Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1981. (See March *Intelligence Report*.) Witnesses included Jim Wright (D-Tex.), Majority Whip; Bob Michel (R-Ill.), Minority Whip; William J. Casey, Director, CIA; Richard Williard, Counsel for Intelligence, Office of Intelligence, Law and Policy, DOJ; Jerry Berman and Morton Halpern, American Civil Liberties Union; Kenneth Bass; John Warner, Association of Former Intelligence Agents; Robert Lewis, Society of Professional Journalists; Philip Heymann, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School; Antonin Scalia, Professor of Law, Stanford Law School; and Floyd Abrams, Esq., New York. Excerpts from these hearings will be reported in the May newsletter.

The Communist Propaganda Apparatus and Other Threats to the Media

Excerpts from a statement by Sir James Goldsmith to the Media Committee of the Conservative Party at the House of Commons on January 21, 1981.

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Communist Party has never gained significant electoral support. But the consequences of this lack of democratic appeal have been far reaching.

The Cabinet papers for 1950 were released this month. They reveal that as early as 1950 the Attlee Cabinet understood and stated clearly that as a result of the lack of electoral support, the Communist Party in Britain had changed its strategy from trying to obtain Parliamentary representation to infiltrating the key centres of national power.

The infiltration into the key trade unions, into the Labour Party organisation and into the Parliamentary Labour Party is now so well documented that even the moderates have to admit to seeing it. In the name of democracy the Communists and their allies have established rotten boroughs which they now own.

As I am addressing the Media Committee, the bulk of my remarks will concern the Press, the media and the Communist propaganda effort both internationally and in the UK.

The leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) regards propaganda as an indispensable adjunct to Soviet foreign policy and military strategy. The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the US House of Representatives heard evidence to the fact that the investment by the Soviets in propaganda is between \$3 and \$4 billion per annum. In addition to this there are the investments made by those countries which the CPSU use as a secondary instrument in their propaganda effort and more particularly the European satellite countries, Libya and Cuba. In charge of the propaganda apparatus is the International Information Department (IID) which was founded in Moscow in March 1968. The IID is headed by Leonid Zamyatin, former Director of the Soviet news agency Tass. The First Deputy Chief of the IID is Valentin Falin, the former Soviet Ambassador to West Germany. Mr. Zamyatin reports to Boris Ponomarev, who is an Alternative Member of the Politburo. The KGB provides an unattributable adjunct to the overt Soviet propaganda network. It is called Service A and is part of the KGB's